

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

YESTERDAY arrived at this port, the ship *Cornelia*, capt. Bliss, in the excellent passage of 32 days from Bristol. The latest English papers brought by capt. Bliss, (for which we return him thanks,) are to the 23d of September. Their contents, though not of great magnitude, are given in this day's gazette.

Capt. Bliss reports that as late as the 25th September no events of consequence had transpired. Spain continued to preserve her neutrality; and Portugal, as yet, was exempt from French violence. In the north of Europe affairs remained in the same indecisive situation in which they were left by our last accounts.—The English nation, instead of dreading the threatened invasion, began to fear that the Corsican boaster had entirely relinquished his design. To meet the military ardour of the people, it was believed, some serious descents on the coast of France were meditated by the British government.—Such an enterprize would be joined by a vast number of volunteers.

The last accounts from the ports of Holland represented the preparations for the invasion of England, as nearly in a state of completion. In the Texel there were said to be ready for sea eight ships of the line, a number of frigates, and 530 gun boats. At Flushing and other ports, 300 boats and several frigates. The boats are each 50 feet long, and 20 broad, capable of containing 50 men, and of carrying two large cannonades in the bow. The Dutch and French troops in Zealand amount to 24,000. It was said, that there were 1500 French troops ready to embark at Dieppe; and that Buonaparte, through his aid-du-camp, had given orders for all the military preparations to be ready on the 22d of September.

In our extracts will be found an account of a gallant enterprize under Sir James Saumarez.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the king, all the aliens were flocking from thy kingdom.

The grand jury of Middlesex has found a bill against Wm. Cobbet, for an assault on the editor of the *True Briton*.

The American ship *Providence*, bound to Amsterdam, was carried into Portsmouth, on suspicion of having Jerome Buonaparte on board, for the seizure of whose person the admiralty had ordered their cruisers to keep a vigilant look out.

The Indian Seas are infested by Malay privateers, more fierce and desperate than the corsairs of Barbary. A number of their prows were engaged with the East-India company's cruiser, the *Swift*, which after a severe struggle, shattered and dispersed them.

The accounts from China stated that rebellion continued to rage in that country. On the 6th of the 11th moon, a dreadful conflict took place between the king's troops, amounting to 30,000, and the rebels. The latter were repulsed seven times, and as often returned to the assault; they at length mounted the ramparts of the bastion, where the king was in person. It was at this period the fight became sanguinary beyond description—the king placed in the centre of guards, sword in hand, dealt destruction all around.

About the conclusion of the afternoon, the ramparts were entirely cleared, and the gates were ordered to be opened; the king then attacked and followed the rebels to the banks of the river, where the engagement was renewed with redoubled fury, and the most dreadful slaughter continued; for the gun boats played upon them in front, and the river being broad and rapid, and night coming on, thousands perished in the water. (Wang Toukie, son of the emperor, whose brother was king of Kochin China, and he himself governor of Tonkin, fled to the mountains, but his younger brother had not equal good fortune. Thirty general officers and colonels, as well as 12,000 men, were taken prisoners; the numbers which are drowned are stated at 5000. The day after the battle, the king came to the capital, and issued orders to attack the fugitive rebels in every direction in the province of Quin Hou. In consequence of this order, which was immediately complied with, their army was attacked in the third of the second moon, in four different positions—to the south, general Ougsten Quon, with 40,000 men; to the east, the queen's cousin, landed 80,000 troops; to the north, general Dink Tah, with 70,000 men; to the west general Doudon was appointed, with 40,000. All passages were guarded with strong detachments. On the 4th, they forced a defile to the north, which is called Benda Mountains; and the generals of the northern division were fortunate enough to effect a junction in the plain of Mou San. The loss of the enemy was inconceivably great, the killed amounting to 9000.

On the 7th, they again gave battle: the marine force was added to the army of the north, and advanced to the southward gradually, until the 15th of the moon, when a complete junction of all the armies was effected, to the number of two hundred thousand men! The enemy appeared to cover an extent of six miles at the foot of the mountains. Their commander in chief Shien Phoo; the general of the rebel marine force which had been previously burnt by the king, named Theu Do; the general Dou Donnekon, and their respective attendants, decamped in the night of the 16th or 17th of the 2d moon, and retired to the mountains of Laos.

Thus matters remain, according to the latest intelligence received at Bombay; but certain advices have been transmitted from China, stating that the king, with a view to crush this formidable rebellion, which has existed with more or less consequence for these forty years, and at the same time to give due energy to his government, had set out on the 19th of the moon, with an army of 300,000, to Tonkin, to be publicly crowned.

LONDON, September 20.

This morning mails from Lisbon, the Leeward islands, New-York and Halifax, arrived in town, which had reached Falmouth on Sunday. From Lisbon there are no accounts of particular interest; things remain in the same state as they had been for some time past, and no increased apprehensions prevailed of a visit from the French. From the other side of the Atlantic there is no interesting intelligence.

This morning three Hamburg mails, one Gottenburg, one Leeward islands, one New-York, and one Lisbon mail, arrived at the post-office. They do not, we believe, bring any very material intelligence. The arrival of the German mails, however, have done away the supposition that their retardment was owing to some new embarrassment in the affairs of the North, and confirmed our uniform opinion that the delay was solely to be attributed to adverse winds. This circumstance had the effect of raising the funds about one half per cent.

Three Hamburg mails, the 1st, 2d, and fourth of the six that were due, arrived this morning. Their contents principally relate to the preparations making for the invasion of this country. All the ship carpenters in Flanders are put in requisition, and were to enrol themselves by the 4th of this month, or be sent by force to the ports, there to work under the inspection of the *gens-d'armes*. Several thousand artificers were expected to be procured by this arbitrary mandate; but these representations of the state of things, if they be correct, serve to prove that the preparations for the invasion are only in their commencement.—At Brussels, the first gun boat out of 28 is stated to have been launched only on the first inst. If they have been so long in completing one boat, when are twenty-eight to be ready for sea? The naval force, however, which admiral Bruix, it is said, is to have under his command from the ports of Flanders and the northern French coast, is related at two hundred armed ships, besides transports and fishing boats! Generals Massena and Angereau, it is stated, had received orders to repair to their respective commands. [Sun.]

The accounts from Hanover, are as may be expected, truly deplorable. The daily expence of maintaining the French troops, amounting to 35,000 men, is more than the country can possibly bear, exceeding nearly three times its whole revenue. A hope is expressed of their being relieved from this intolerable burthen, but it is a hope which does not seem very likely to be speedily realized.

On Monday last one of Buonaparte's aid-de-camps arrived at Amsterdam from Paris, with positive directions, that all the force, naval and military, now in preparation throughout the Batavian republic, should be ready by the 22d of this month. His aid-de-camp also declared publicly, that it was the fixed determination of Buonaparte to embark himself on the expedition. It was the general opinion in Holland, that the invasion would be attempted on a grand scale at once, from all the possible points of departure, and be directed against every assailable point of our coast from Scotland to the Land's End.

Our cruisers on the coast of France go into their harbours with the tide, and drive the gulf boats on the mud, and then retire with the greatest *sans froid*.

The *Cerberus* lately got on shore at Havre, where she lay a tide, and not one out of ten gun boats which were in the harbour attempted to attack her. Indeed our officers who are employed on the service, speak most contemptuously of the dastardly spirit of the French naval officers, in not attempting to come out, when there is occasionally a probability

of success, from the fortuitous event of winds and tides.

ATTACK ON GRANVILLE.

Through our Portsmouth letter of yesterday we conveyed to our readers the welcome intelligence of a successful attack made by Sir James Saumarez on the town and port of Granville. The force employed on this expedition, which was invited by the preparations carrying on at that place, consisted of the *Cerberus* frigate, (some letters say the *Hydra*) two sloops, and some bomb vessels. Having stationed these to the best advantage, he soon silenced the batteries, and approaching nearer, bombarded the town, set fire to the shipping, and destroyed a great number of gun boats in the harbour. The inhabitants in the utmost trepidation, fled up the country. Sir James Saumarez, however, continued the bombardment until his ammunition was nearly expended, and then returned without the loss of a single man. The commander himself was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter. By this gallant and spirited achievement, the preparations which were made, as it is understood, for the invasion of Jersey and Guernsey, are not only destroyed, but another lesson is given to the insolent enemy on the folly of menacing this island, when, on his own shores, and under his own batteries, he cannot remain protected from the strenuous impulse of British valour.

Another Account.

In pursuance of the plan adopted for harrassing the coast of France by continual attacks, Sir James Saumarez has bombarded Granville with all the success of which such an operation is capable, and without the loss of a man on his part.—The partial attacks, although they do not produce any very serious immediate evil to our enemies, yet they are likely to be attended with ultimate effects of the utmost importance. Buonaparte has, by means of his arbitrary edicts, been able to prevent the intelligence of our immense preparations from being generally circulated among the people of France, and has by that means kept alive among them the delusive expectation of conquering this country. But however he may prevent the circulation of intelligence by means of journals, the bombardment of his towns is a mode of conveying news which it is not in the power of a consular edict to repress. Journals or letters may be contradicted, and their effects done away by ingenious sophistry; but the unrestrained triumphs of our arms on the very coasts of France itself, affords a proof of our decisive superiority, which no Frenchman can misunderstand.

The inhabitants of Granville, in their present ruined condition, have the most affecting reason for deprecating the war, as well as the ambitious spirit that provoked it. The vessels under the command of Sir James Saumarez, were as follow:—The *Cerberus* frigate, *Renard* do. the *Charwell* sloop, the *Sulphur* and *Terror* bombs, and two gun brigs.

The bombs anchored close to the town and in such an advantageous position, that the shells which fell short of the town, struck the gun boats, and did considerable execution. An officer of the *Sulphur*, observes, "That it was distressing to see the inhabitants making a precipitate retreat through the avenues of the town, with what little property the exigency of the moment suffered them to take." One hundred and fifty-one shells were thrown from the *Sulphur*, only in four hours and a quarter, seven of which struck the barracks, and put the soldiers to the route.

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Account of the defeat of the French expedition against Antigua, from St. Kitt's papers to the 26th of Sept. received at the office of the *Morning Chronicle*.

The *Antigua Gazette*, of the 8th inst. gives the following account of the expedition fitted out at Guadaloupe against that island, frustrated by capt. O'Brien, of his majesty's ship *Emerald*:

On Monday night between eleven and twelve o'clock, his majesty's ship *Emerald*, captain James O'Brien, being off that part of Guadaloupe called Englishman's Head, discovered thirteen sail of enemies vessels, consisting principally of armed schooners, steering in a direction towards English harbour; which, as soon as they perceived the frigate, immediately tacked about and made for the shore, pursued by five boats well manned and armed from the *Emerald*; in this they presently succeeded, getting under the guns of their own batteries; by which an incessant fire was kept up on the frigate's boats, assisted by, it is supposed, near 600 troops who lined the shores; their exertions, however, could not prevent the capture of three of the schooners, in which our gallant tars arrived safe in English harbour on Tuesday morning. One of the schooners mounted six carriage guns, the other two were unarmed. The boats of the *Emerald* were nearly destroyed, the large re-